## AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the instant application:

## Listing of Claims

Claims 1-45 (Canceled)

- 46. (new) A method for abrading human or animal tissue comprising abrading the tissue with a bioactive material which comprises between about 30% and about 96% by weight of silicon dioxide oxide (SiO<sub>2</sub>), between about 0% and about 35% by weight of sodium oxide (Na<sub>2</sub>O), between about 4% and about 46% by weight calcium oxide (CaO), and between about 1% and about 15% by weight phosphorus oxide (P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>).
- 47. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises a zincreleasing compound.
- 48. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises a silverreleasing compound.
- 49. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises a copperreleasing compound.
- (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises a magnesiumreleasing compound.
- 51. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises mineral salts or oxides selected from the group consisting of copper, zinc, silver and magnesium.
- (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material provides an antiinflammatory effect.

Attorney Docket No. 99866/15

Zimmer et al.

Serial No.: 10/696,878

Filing Date: October 30, 2003

 (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material provides an antimicrobial effect.

- 54. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material provides an anti-oxidant effect.
- 55. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material accelerates or improves wound healing.
- 56. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the animal tissue is human skin.
- 57. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises powder mixtures which comprise inorganic bioactive material.
- 58. (new) The method of claim 46, wherein the bioactive material comprises small particles bonded to larger particles.